

ATOMIC PARLEY—MORE FOOD OR SWIFTER DEATH?

Atomic Farms

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Moscow Radio said today that Soviet scientists plan to harvest several crops a year from farms heated by atomic energy.

A radio broadcast in the home service carried a summary of Soviet atomic developments gleaned from Soviet periodicals. The summary said atomic energy will make it "possible to quickly build hydro-technical installations, excavate literally in a few minutes large canals, to organize the artificial heating of the soil to gather in one year several crops. The tundras will disappear and subtropical areas will reach the central part of the country."

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in London yesterday for UN disarmament talks scheduled to start Friday. Lodge promptly arranged a pre-conference meeting with representatives of Britain, France and Canada for tomorrow.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by Andrei Gromyko and Jacob Malik.

Last week the Soviet government announced that its delegation would propose the destruction of all atomic and hydrogen bombs, under international inspection and control. The Soviet proposal also called for a freeze of all arms at the Jan. 1, 1955, level. In addition the Soviet Union proposed a world disarmament conference this

Lodge in London for Arms Cut Talks

year sponsored by the UN. On his arrival in London, Lodge stated: "We must now seek a disarma-

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COMING TOMORROW: A Full Page on the Formosa Crisis

ment solution with increased urgency. I am sure the conference will give any serious proposal the closest attention. We have noted the recent public pronouncements on disarmament made by the Soviet Union, and we are interested to see how these develop in the close professional consultation we are about to have.

"We are eager to know whether the Soviet Union has gone backwards or forwards from the position it took in November in the UN."

Lodge thus conceded by implication the bad reception received by the initial blast from Washington against the Soviet proposal to destroy all nuclear weapons.

Atomic Warheads

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Adm. Robert B. Carney said today ship-board guided missiles "could be tipped with atomic warheads."

Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, also said atomic power are closer than had been anticipated and may have "attractive possibilities" in sea planes.

He predicted atomic propulsion will become "commonplace in our navy."

Carney made his statements in an address prepared for the Cincinnati chapter of the Navy League, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and the Naval Reserve Advisory Council.

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NEXT WEEK IN THE WORKER

A FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT dedicated to the Freedom of the Victims of the Smith Act.

Greet Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; John Gates, editor and Ben Davis, former publisher, of the Daily Worker; John Williamson, Jack Stachel and Carl Winter, leading members of the Communist Party national committee upon their release March 1. (Davis is scheduled for release 60 days later). Fight against the plot to return them to prison. Order extra copies of the Feb. 27 issue of The Worker.

WORKER Circulators

MARYLAND-DC TOPS GOAL IN 'WORKER' SUBS

With four weeks remaining in The Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign, Maryland-Washington campaigners have hit their target in Worker subscriptions. Their 13 subs over the weekend took them 4 above the goal of 125.

For the nation as a whole, some 5,000 Worker subs have now been obtained in the campaign, out of a goal of 11,000, 45 percent.

The story is not as good with regard to Daily Worker subs. The Maryland-Washington committee is at the 50 percent mark in their drive for 100, as are the Philadelphians in their quest for 150.

In the drive as a whole, somewhat less than 1,000 D. W. subs have come in, or 40 percent of the target of 2,500.

We are out to hit that 100 percent mark by the weekend of March 20. It is a rough haul, but with the momentum that is rapidly developing, and the do-or-die spirit in some areas catching on the rest, it can be done. It has got to be done!

Chicago Primary Election Today

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Richard J. Dailey, official Democratic Party candidate for mayor in tomorrow's primary election, wound up his campaign today with the CIO and AFL unions and the Negro people campaigning vigorously for his nomination.

The campaign concluded as a contest between Dailey and Martin J. Kennelly, who has the backing of the Chicago Tribune and the other big commercial newspapers here. Benjamin Adamowski, third candidate in the Democratic primary, is seen as having no chance of winning, but he could draw votes from Dailey.

There is no real opposition to Robert E. Merriman in the Republican primary.

VETS TO PROTEST KNOWLAND VISIT

The American Veterans of Peace yesterday renewed their plea for all vets opposing the war policies of Sen. William Knowland (R-Cal) to join in the protest demonstration today (Tuesday) at 6:30 p.m. at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Knowland will at that time address the Sons of the Revolution.

Sen. Eastland Fails to Shake Matusow Story

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 21.—Sen. James O. Eastland's Internal Security Committee "task force" today was blocked by a solid wall of candor in its effort to rescue from infamy the witchhunters' stable of stoolpigeons. The Mississippi Democrat and his aides were able to draw

SWASTIKA-MARKED THREATS MAILED TO JEWISH HOMES

MILTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—The FBI and postal inspectors have been asked to join state and local police today in the investigation of swastika-marked death threats to Jewish residents here at least 30 families in the Cuninghams Park section received the mailed threats over the weekend.

Authorities also said a bullet was fired through the kitchen window at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Linda, Jan. 29. No one was injured.

Milton police reported that several Jewish residents had recently found Nazi-type swastikas chalked on their doorways.

The B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League said residents in another part of Milton had been plagued since last September by anonymous phone threats.

Police said the letters, all postmarked in Boston, were written on foolscap paper in an elaborate script.

from witness Harvey Matusow, the 28-year-old former informer who has now recanted his lying testimony, that he was sick of being a tool of "Republican Front" organizations. Matusow, who showed more poise than his interrogators, time after time aroused the crowded hearing room to

laughter when the committee members and counsel fell into pits they had prepared for the witness. This was the case when Eastland insisted upon pressing from the witness just who had paid him for attacking people. Matusow answered that he had been paid about \$70 for attacking Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) in the 1952 election campaign, and that he had received twelve or fourteen hundred dollars for making accusations against Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) during the same campaign.

"I was paid to make those speeches," Matusow declared.

When Eastland insisted upon knowing who had paid the witness, Matusow said he couldn't recall who had paid him in Washington, but he did recall that in Montana he was paid by "J. H. Morrow"—spelling out the name "Morrow"—who represented a Montana group "For America," described by the witness as "a Republican front organization." The guffaws that had to be rapped down by the chairman's gavel were not at the witness' expense.

At the opening of the hearings, Sen. Eastland made it clear that it was his purpose to clear from any stigma from recent recantations, all those informers whose testimony has been used to smear or convict.

In a four-page written harangue, Eastland extolled the work of Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers and out-did the courts on the "Pumpkin papers," stating that some of the documents in Whittaker Chambers' pumpkin contained the handwriting of "Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White." Followers of both cases were led to believe that the documents in

the pumpkin were handwritten. Eastland also tried Owen Lattimore and the Institute of Pacific Relations in his harangue, finding both guilty of being part of the "world Communist conspiracy" which can only be prosecuted with the aid of "ex-Communists."

Eastland also rebuked again by citing legal authorities that "conspiracies need not be established by direct evidence of the act charged." The Mississippian described what he called "the unbridled fury" of the "assault on the ex-Communist who is willing to tell what he knows."

Matusow's testimony on this last point punctured Eastland's theory entirely. He said in answers to questions as to how he got in contact with Cameron and Kahn, the publishers of his forthcoming book, "False Witness" that it was done through a phone call to Matusow in Dallas. That was last October. Later, Matusow said, he approached the publishers by phone, finally leading to contracts for publication.

Demos to Push Cut In Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey today denounced a Democratic income tax-cutting plan as irresponsible and "completely contrary to the public interest."

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee said Humphrey's arguments were not convincing. They said they would go ahead with the plan to cut everybody's income taxes \$20—plus \$20 for each dependent—effective next Jan. 1.

Milk Price Hike Hit at Hearing

Consumer representatives unitedly opposed the proposed increase in the price of fluid milk in New York State which would result in a 2 cents a quart retail price hike. Among those who addressed the milk price hearing, called by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in the Belmont Plaza Hotel, were Helen Harris, of the United Neighborhood Houses; Helen Hall, of the Henry St. Settlement; Father William G. Love, of St. Augustine's Chapel, and Rev. White of the Church of All Nations, both of whose churches on the East Side, and Mrs. Stella Steinhauer.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, City Health commissioner, and Anthony Mascielli, commissioner of Public Markets, who spoke on behalf of Mayor Wagner, put the city officially on record against the hike.

Consumer and city spokesmen rebuffed attempts on the part of milk trust spokesmen to pit consumers against farmers.

1,000 Teachers Lobby in Albany

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—New York City teachers, from elementary to high school grades, representing three of the major teacher organizations, deluged the State Capitol tonight with demands for salary increases.

Two of the groups—the Teachers Union and the citywide Grass Roots committee—chartered a special train. The High School Teachers Association came by regular train.

About 1,000 were in the combined delegations. Each group maintained its separate organizational identity.

The Teachers Union delegates met with Lieut. Gov. George B. DeLuca, legislative majority leaders Sen. Walter J. Mahoney and Assemblyman Joseph F. Carlino, minority leaders Sen. Francis J. Mahoney and Assemblyman Eugene F. Bannigan, Senators Austin Erwin, McNeil Mitchell and Earl Brydges, and Assemblymen William H. McKenzie, John Robert Brook, and Mrs. Augusta Strong.

HITLER'S EX-FINANCIER ON MISSION TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — A spoils of expropriations and conquest, or otherwise markedly benefited in their careers or fortunes under the Nazis.

The Washington talks involving Abs were recommended by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and authorized by a joint communiqué issued by President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer on Oct. 28, 1954.

Walworth Barbour, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, will represent the United States.

Abs' main mission here is an attempt to get legislation through Congress to return assets held by the United States to ex-Nazi industrialists.

SENATOR FORCED TO BUY AD FOR PEACE PLEA

Wayne Morse Hits 'Preventive War'

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 17. — Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon independent, resorted to a paid advertisement to cross swords with The Portland Oregonian on President Eisenhower's Formosa resolution, and to reiterate that the resolution sanctions preventive war.

Morse's political dander was aroused by Portland Oregonian editorial on Jan. 28, criticizing his statement that President Eisenhower's request for extraordinary powers was "a blank check which might mean a pre-dated declaration of war."

Morse replied in an 800-word letter, but The Oregonian said it was too long to publish without editing. Hence, Morse resorted to

Chileans Nail Lies Against Guatemala C.P.

SANTIAGO, Chile. — Tales of slaughter and violence by "Communists" in Guatemala before the overthrow of the Arbenz government, which are artificially kept alive, have been once more nailed as untrue.

Vistazo, Chilean weekly, in a published interview reports that when Federico Klein Reider, Chilean Ambassador to Guatemala, returned to his own country, he stated that information on the alleged slaughter and massacre which had been gathered by the Chilean Embassy "does not coincide with that affirmed by the news agencies."

Speaking further of the events in Guatemala which the Embassy had described to its home government in a series of reports, Klein said Guatemala City had been bombed six or seven times by P-47 planes which everyone said were "North American."

Was it true that arms were in the hands of Guatemalan Communists? Vistazo's interviewer asked Klein.

Based on his first hand information, Klein said that the only distribution of arms during the invasion consisted simply of about 100 guns distributed to trade unions, but without ammunition.

He also nailed as untrue the statement that Guatemalan Communists possessed such arms and were preparing a counter revolution against Castillo Armas.

Citing Ecuadorian President Velasco Ibarra who had opposed intervention in Guatemala on the ground that no ideology of any kind is enough of a motive for "aggression," Klein closed the interview with a plea for all Latin America which loved freedom to unite in defense of their interests to meet the unified organization of powerful outside interests.

having the space purchased in the form of an ad.

Morse offered the following evidence to support his "preventive war" charge:

"Secretary Dulles and Admiral Radford both testified that the resolution would authorize military strikes against the Communist-held mainland if the concentration of troops and armaments there led to the belief that invasion of Formosa, or preliminary attacks upon Nationalist islands eight and 10 miles from the mainland were imminent."

"Senators Long and Kefauver also described the resolution as authorizing strikes against the mainland BEFORE any overt attack is made upon U.S. forces or Formosa or the off-shore islands. If that does not meet the definition of 'preventive war,' I do not know what the phrase means."

"... There was no satisfactory explanation of how our military

Protest New Jailings by Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 20. — The Peron Government is guilty of a new wave of persecution, in flagrant violation of the rights guaranteed citizens by the Argentine Constitution.

More than 500 men and women are in prisons, some held more than six months, without the formality of trials and, in most cases, without being charged with specific offenses.

These prisoners are in the main trade union workers with some students, professionals and artists, etc.

In addition, a good number of attorneys, retained to defend the interests of the political prisoners, were themselves thrown into prison.

Lately numbers of Catholics have been forced to join them.

Democratic organizations in other Latin American countries are

campaigning vigorously against this political and religious persecution and are receiving unusual cooperation on the part of press and radio.

In Chile outraged public opinion is making itself felt. The Chilean House of Representatives made a formal protest to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies. In the Chilean Senate, Senators of various parties, denounced the Peronist injustices. The CT (United Workers' Central) and many other trade unions have approved resolutions demanding the liberation of the Argentine political prisoners.

The recent National Convention of Teachers cabled their protest to the Peron government.

The General Council of Chilean Attorneys sent a communication to the President of the Argentine Federation of Law Schools protesting the imprisonment of the Argentine

attorneys "held in violation of the fundamental and inalienable right of every attorney to defend his client's interests before the law without any limitations other than those placed by his own conscience."

Rubens Iscaro, General Secretary of "The Movement for Trade Union Democracy and Independence" in Buenos Aires has issued an appeal to trade unions in the United States and elsewhere to join their democratic Latin American brothers in demanding immediate freedom for the political prisoners.

Hits Secret Sessions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) said today there is a growing tendency on the part of Congressional committees to "keep the people's business from the people" through secret meetings.

WANTON HANGINGS IN KENYA STIR PROTESTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 21. — A letter expressing concern that the 756 Africans hanged in Kenya in the last two years "no fewer than 508 were charged with offenses less than murder," has been sent to Michael Blundell, Minister without Portfolio in the Kenya Government, by a number of prominent Englishmen.

They include Bertrand Russell, Lord Boyd-Orr, Canon C. E. Raven, Canon John Collins, Benn Levy, Miss Ethel Mannin, Reginald Reynolds, Lord Stansgate, Augustus John, Miss Monica Whately, H. N. Brailsford, Victor Gollancz and a number of Labor MPs.

One of the signatories Fenner Brockway, told the House of Commons that no one could look at the

figures of death penalties in Kenya without being shocked. Over the last four months an average of 50 Africans a month had been hanged—but less than a quarter of these were hanged for murder.

Men were hanged for unlawful possession of arms, for consorting with terrorists, for administering unlawful oaths. An African Quaker, sentenced to death because two bullets were found in his shirt, was reprieved because he had friends.

But, asked Brockway, how many without friends or ability to state their case had been hanged?

Every week new crimes are created in Kenya as the authorities frantically try to "end the emergency." In future, any African carrying a can of petrol or having one in his possession, or even carrying or possessing firewood or any other inflammable material, is liable to

arrest and imprisonment up to 14 years.

In the forced labor camps, where 46,000 Africans are detained, prisoners who refuse to work are first starved and then flogged. On a first refusal to work they can be sentenced to spare diet for seven days. If a prisoner refuses for the third time he can be flogged.

Raising this in the House of Commons last month, Anthony Wedgwood Benn asked the Colonial Secretary, "Are you seriously telling the House that detainees who are held on suspicion and who have not been tried are liable to flogging for a third offense of refusing to do what amounts to forced labor?"

The Colonial Secretary, Lennox Boyd, objected—"It is not flogging."

"What is it, then?" asked MPs.

"Corporal punishment of not more than 12 strokes," replied Lennox Boyd amid cries of "Oh!"

Following the recent exposure of the shocking methods, including systematic beatings, employed by the Kenya authorities to obtain evidence and confessions from detainees, Kenya's Police Commissioner, Col. Arthur Young, resigned because his suggestions for reforms in the force were rejected by the government.

He insisted that every police officer, African as well as European, should be accorded the powers of a constable in common law, and that the force should be independent of government control. One result of his recommendations would have been that African policemen would have had the power to arrest Europeans, but the government would not tolerate this.

Milwaukee Church Parley Offers Program for Peace

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21. — The peace sentiments of Milwaukee church-goers emerged as a distinct force in opposition to the present provocative policy of the Eisenhower Administration, at a peace conference held at the Plymouth Congregational Church here. The

ference:

1.—World Trade and Peace. It was declared that increased world trade strengthens nations and promotes world peace.

2.—Developing a Climate for Negotiations. The main discussion centered around such questions as: Have we really tried to negotiate, and are we using the most effective means? What are Christian principles in negotiating for peace? Emphasis on discussion: Long and

short range goals in negotiations, moral emphasis, unified expression of public opinion, and self-censured publicity.

3.—UN and Charter Review. Support of the UN is in the democratic American tradition. Recommendation for UN charter revision: a central agency with enforcement provisions for disarmament.

4.—Disarmament. The threat of nuclear war multiplies urgency of disarmament. Recommendations: Gradual reduction of armaments, elimination of weapons of mass destruction, direction of atomic energy to peaceful uses, inviting cooperation of other powers, with the UN charter framework.

5.—Technical Assistance and Point Four. There should be more sensitivity to the actual conditions of recipient countries. Recommend that technical assistance be dissociated from the military. Increased financial support, use of more voluntary agencies and more cooperation with "local" reforms were urged.

6.—Human Rights. Approved, with revision, the declaration of human rights.

7.—Militarization of the U. S. Opposition to extension of militarism by any method whatsoever, because it endangers the possibility of national security and world peace.



WAYNE MORSE

mosa and the Pescadores' were to be made. Clearly, authorization for actions that ANTICIPATED an overt attack was in the resolution.

"Unfortunately, the President would have to get his advice and information from our military leaders, the foremost of whom, Admiral Radford, is known as an advocate of, or sympathetic to, preventive war."

Force Studebaker to Rehire 6 Fired for Fighting Speedup

By HOWARD CASTLE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 21.—The Studebaker workers, after a previous anti-speedup strike vote of 7,188 to 807, last week accepted an indecisive settlement of their grievances. Their action highlighted their need for the election of a fighting union leadership this spring and the winning next summer of a new contract barring speedup and boosting wages.

The "memorandum of understanding" negotiated by Local 5 officers and Raymond Berndt, UAW regional director, with the Studebaker-Packard Co. carried unenthusiastically at a day shift meeting of some 2,000 workers, a fourth of whom abstained from voting. The apathy of the workers, who were willing to strike against the killing work standards shoved onto their backs on top of last year's 25 percent wage-cut, is understandable once the "memorandum" is examined.

The leadership of local president Horwath in recommending the agreement, emphasized the need for every member to give a "fair day's work," thus pursuing its policy of helping the company to compete with its giant competitors. The workers have already

experienced with their own sweat the ruinous results of this policy. Nothing was said about the second half of that famous slogan "for a fair day's pay."

There isn't a rank and file worker left at Studebaker who any longer defends last August's wage-cut on any grounds. Yet the membership accepted the agreement partly because it was sprung on them suddenly, partly because the organized opposition was silent, partly because they saw no practical alternative to the advice of their leadership.

The detailed printed "memorandum" listed a number of grievances settled, including reinstatement with back pay for six workers fired for protesting back-breaking work norms, and rescinding of warning notices issued to workers in four departments for the same reason. A few individual grievances involving 10-minute clean-up period, shift premium pay and manpower, were patched up.

These, and a few other minor concessions, were won only by the workers' militant strike vote against an arrogant management which figured it could jam through a bang-up speedup program just as surely as it had nicked the membership for a huge wage cut, with the union leadership's cooperation.

The meat of the "memorandum" however, is the "interpretation of production standards procedure." This article repeats the contract's provision giving the company sole right to set standards and the union the right to challenge them. Here is where the union's ability to fight speed-up through the contract gets fouled up. For a dispute on production standards must go

through four long steps before, presumably, the union can resort to strike procedure. Meanwhile, workers are expected to "make a full and fair effort to meet such standards."

For the time being, the strike vote has slowed the company's "competitive" program. The vote also was a clear warning to auto workers everywhere not to fall for the "help-us-compete-keep-your-jobs" gag, wherever it may be pulled by greedy employers. But for a real solution to their problems, most workers feel the "memorandum" won't do. What is needed is a whole new contract and a union leadership that will fight the company and help the workers compete with high prices, increased family budgets, higher living standards.

The voice of the workers is finding expression in the United Union Committee, a broad caucus which printed a full slate of 20 candidates in the election for auto convention delegates, all pledged to a five-point program to "fight all wage cuts, all speedup plans, package deals," to "support the guaranteed annual wage, to fight all discriminatory practices."

For Studebaker's present full work-week and speedup whip is meant to stock-pile cars against contract opening day, to build up an inventory as a club over the workers when they rise to demand a new contract and more money. The workers sense this. They have an uneasy, wait-see attitude. However, only the greatest unity of the membership with a fighting leadership can guarantee a complete reversal of the disastrous Studebaker pattern.



EUGENE DENNIS

LET THEM GO FREE!

"The prosecution professes to put in issue what we Communist leaders understand these books to mean. But no body of thought, least of all scientific socialism, can possibly be tried in a court of law. No court and no jury can determine what goes on inside our heads, or the heads of any other defendants being tried for their political beliefs." From Eugene Dennis' famous summation to the jury at the close of the Foley Square trial of the 11 Communist leaders, October, 1949.

GM Spins Web Around A Militant Worker

By WILLIAM ALLAN

LIVONIA, Mich., Feb. 18.—This is the story of Grievance No. 537232 and it shows the lengths to which a billion dollar corporation like General Motors will go to get a militant worker a union committeeman like Joseph F. Manizak.

The union contends that the aggrieved, an aggressive committeeman of District No. 3, has been unjustly discharged for alleged violation of Shop Rule No. 31 because:

1. Members of management have on many cases stated, "they were out to get him and fire him." This is supported by witnesses.

General Foreman H. Stolarski has been trying to frame up charges towards the committeeman for alleged use of abusive language when the member of supervision himself admitted he used the abusive language to this committeeman and this foreman admitted committeeman did not use abusive language.

2. While the committeeman's immediate foreman was putting aggrieved on notice, the plot was being carried on in Supt. P. Zozlowski's office to have this electrical foreman sign a blank sheet of paper, with the general foreman stating to electrical foreman, "We can hang him now. We have been trying to get rid of him a long time. All you have to do is sign the paper."

Other forms of the frameup, the grievance reports tells of are: attempting fraud against the union committeeman, transferring him from days to nightshift two weeks before he was running for re-election, giving him a three day lay-off for "being absent without reasonable cause" when the company's own medical department sent the union committeeman home three

days in a row before this with a fever of 101 degrees.

Gave him a week off for alleged loitering, after he had written a number of grievances against the foreman. The committeeman was subsequently penalized for one week.

The union contends this plot began in the parking lot of the company, when a member of supervision, general foreman H. Stolarski and two plant patrolmen attempted to get the committeeman behind parked cars, with the Chief of Plant Protection using bodily manhandling. The committeeman ran for the protection of the shop and then left the plant. Fifteen minutes later the Director of Labor Relations, H. S. McFarland, called the union hall and said the committeeman was a "thief." The union grievance, No. 537232 contends he could not have had any facts in such a short time. It had to be planned and plotted.

When in the evening a search of his room was requested by management and was submitted to by the aggrieved committeeman, nothing was found. B. Baldwin Superintendent of Labor Relations, and W. Ditzhazy, a member of Labor Relations Staff and a member of Plant Protection, made an unorthodox request to search the home of the committeeman's brother-in-law at 6120 Fischer, and this was also done voluntarily.

Management also asked the aggrieved committeeman to submit to fingerprints.

Negro Woman Is District Head for Packing Union

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers adding to its proud history on the civil rights front, named a Negro woman to head one of its districts.

She is Mrs. Marian Simmons of Kansas City, Kans., and she will be acting director of the 10,000-member midwest district. A former production worker at the Cudahy Packing Co. plant in Kansas City, Mrs. Simmons was district program director.

Her appointment for the post was announced here from the union's general office, after Kermit Fry, the district director, had sustained a serious injury in an accident.

Frisco Railmen Hail Unity

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Leaders of both AFL and CIO unions representing Municipal Railway carmen see the AFL-CIO merger as a solution to their problems of disunity.

Thomas McGrath of the CIO Transport Workers Union here said:

"The only way we can solve our problems here is to merge

with the AFL Carmen's Union, bury the hatchet, and bring about one union on the Muni property."

Charles R. Wood, AFL Carmen's president, said: "The sooner we get into one organization the better it will be for the carmen, the Municipal Railway and the riding public. The CIO-AFL merger is long overdue."

-briefs-

Eden to Oppose 'Offshore War'

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Authoritative sources said today that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is under cabinet instructions against any British commitment to the U. S. on defense of the Chinese offshore islands.

These instructions will be taken with Eden to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) conference in Bangkok, these sources said.

They added that Eden will seek private talks with U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the Formosan crisis.

Soviets Say Artillery Is Ahead of U.S.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Moscow Radio said today that the USSR had developed artillery pieces more powerful than those of the U. S.

Rhee Captain Flees To North Korea

Peking radio said yesterday a South Korean army captain deserted to North Korea in a single-engine reconnaissance plane with his wife and son.

The South Korean defense ministry refused comment but military sources who did not wish to be identified said the report was apparently true.

Proposes Chiang Be Put on St. Helena

Harold Wilson, former head of the British Board of Trade in the Labor government, has proposed that Chiang Kai-shek be exiled to St. Helena, and that the U. S. 7th Fleet should accompany him to that island. Wilson made his proposal at a meeting in Birmingham Sunday, and also urged high level British talks with the Soviet Union and China.

St. Helena is the island in the South Atlantic where the British exiled Napoleon.

UE BEATS REDBAITERS IN INGERSOLL-RAND POLL

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—Supporters of the United Electrical Workers (UE) won an overwhelming victory at the NLRB election for the 2,500 employees of the two plants of the Ingersoll-Rand Co. here in the Lehigh Valley.

The UE got 1,451 votes, AFL International Association of Machinists 508 and CIO United Steelworkers, 204 with 7 votes for no union. The Machinists had claimed to have more than 30 percent of signatures required to contest

the UE's long-standing certification.

A red-baiting campaign against the UE had been organized by the company, the other two unions involved and the Lehigh Valley Labor Herald, official weekly organ of the Allentown AFL Central Trades & Labor Council and the Lehigh Valley CIO Industrial Union Council. The paper, like the two unions, confidently predicted, repudiation of the UE because of what it called the "UE's Red-tinged activities."

New Jobs Scarce for New England Jobless

BOSTON, Feb. 21 (FP).—New industries are not able to absorb the unemployed left behind by industries which have run away from New England, according to a study released here by Northwestern University.

Writing for the college's Bureau of Business and Economic Research, William Miernyk said, "There has been a tendency to overestimate the movement of workers from New England's declining to expanding industries."

The study took up the situation of 1,700 stranded textile workers in Lowell, Lawrence Fall River, and New Bedford, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Here is part of the findings:

At the time of the survey, 43 percent of the sampled workers

were unemployed and 30 percent had been continuously unemployed since their layoffs. These layoffs dated back to September, 1953. The survey was completed in March, 1954.

Of the total, 12 percent were considered to be unemployable, some because they had reached retirement age and others because of absolute inability to find work.

After the age of 45, the finding of new jobs became much more difficult. However, 30 percent of the unemployed were under 45.

Reemployment, when it did come, was primarily in the textile industry. Other industries, including such modern developments as electronics, accounted for not more than seven percent of those finding jobs again.

About two-thirds of those finding new jobs settled for less pay than they drew before. Only a fifth of the reemployed said they increased their pay.

For Massachusetts as a whole, the employment picture shapes up as one of the most dangerous in the country. Total manufacturing

employment in the state declined 103,000 jobs, or nearly seven percent during 1954. The national decline was about three and one-half percent over the same period.

Of the total Massachusetts job loss, 15,800 came from textile, and even the electrical industry, generally believed to be in a stronger position, showed a loss of 12,000 jobs in the state. While the electrical industry did not suffer the same general depression that affected textiles, it was in the midst of a major runaway movement toward the low wage areas of the south.

POINT of ORDER!

By ALAN MAX

OUTRAGE

The GOP leaders are outraged at the idea of an across-the-board tax cut. They're for an under-the-table giveaway.

A 3rd PARTY NOW? The Pros and Cons as Given in Jeff School Forum

By ALAN MAX

The Jefferson School Auditorium was jammed Sunday night for the forum on the subject of "Independent Political Action and a Third Party." The participants were Simon

W. Gerson, legislative director of the New York Communist Party and John T. McManus, managing editor of the National Guardian. Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers, had also been invited to attend or send a representative. Since he did neither, the chairman, Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, opened the forum by reading at length excerpts from recent speeches and editorials by Quill on the need for labor acting independently in the political field.

(The Daily Worker today starts printing excerpts from the speech by Gerson; excerpts from McManus' speech will be published later in the week; the text of much of Quill's ideas on the subject have already been published in The Worker.)

In this reporter's opinion, the reading of Quill's views by Dr. Wilkerson gave the forum the best possible send-off.

Quill's insistence that the labor movement stop being a mere appendage of the Democratic Party, but assert itself independently and hold out the prospect of a third party, showed the strong currents at work in the labor movement today.

This provided the evidence on which Gerson's position was based: the need, if fascism and war are to be prevented, of working primarily with the organized labor movement itself and to counter an uncritical acceptance of the Democratic Party with ever increasing independent action which would

eventually culminate in a labor-led third party.

Gerson's views, which this by no means impartial reporter found convincingly and vigorously expounded, would seem to provide any progressive trade unionist with the means to intervene effectively in the heated debate on political action now going on within the labor movement.

It appeared, on the other hand, that the views of McManus — despite their sincere and impassioned concern with peace and civil liberties — would give a unionist only the possibility of standing off in a corner by himself while the winds of political controversy would be swirling all around him. For the McManus position essentially was one of denying the possibilities of political advance within the conservative-led trade union movement and of concentrating everything on independent political formations outside the labor movement and with little relation to it.

After the two opening addresses, the speakers were plied with questions from the floor and each gave a short, closing summary of his position.

In this brief space, your reporter has high-handedly given his impression of the forum without giving any of the evidence. However, the excerpts which the paper starts publishing today will unquestionably make up for that lack.

EXCERPTS FROM OPENING SPEECH BY SI GERSON

Excerpts from opening remarks by Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman, New York Communist Party, at Jefferson School forum, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1955.

THIS IS NOT a debate. It is a friendly although vigorous discussion among people who support the aims of organized labor. It is an exchange of ideas among fellow-fighters for peace and democracy and not a struggle to score shallow debaters' points.

We are discussing tonight various approaches to the question of independent political action and a third party—those of Transport Workers Union president Michael Quill, National Guardian editor John McManus and that of the Communist Party.

One thing I want to make clear at the very threshold of my argument. That is that I appear here not to sharpen differences on the Left but to seek to compose them on the basis of principle. People who came here expecting an ideological Donnybrook are going to be sadly disappointed. The Communist Party, which bears the brunt of government terror against the dissenters from its pro-war policies, has been and is in the vanguard of the struggle for unity on the Left, unity of labor and the alliance of labor and its allies—the working farmers, the Negro people, professional and small business people and all other democratic sections of the population.

Tiny groups, like the "New Look" Trotskyites, who have their anti-Communist Party axes and seek for factional reasons to exploit differences of opinion on the Left, will, I am confident, be

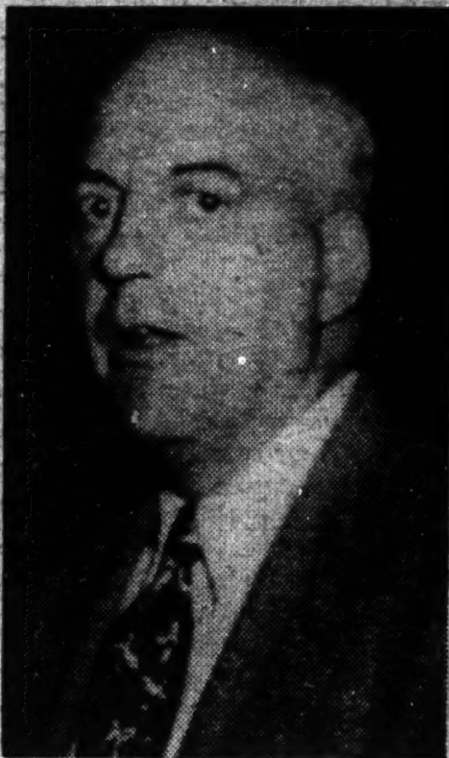
rebuffed by Brother McManus as surely as by other veteran militants. For he and I have come here to thrash out our differences in a fraternal way, the better to go forward in a common united struggle against reaction.

THE ISSUE WE are discussing tonight is not—Is a third party necessary? Brother McManus and I have agreed on that central proposition, and I believe that Quill, has, in different form, expressed his strong belief along the same line. The real issue is: What kind of third party and how is to be brought into existence?

First, a historical glance backward is in order. We all recognize the fact that there is no labor party or mass peoples party in existence in the USA today. There have been many third parties including labor parties, but no stable mass labor party has emerged in the U. S.

Is it because there is something "exceptional" about American capitalism that makes it immune from the laws of development that govern capitalism everywhere?

By no means. The American economy is prone to the same ills that afflict capitalism everywhere. The recurrent boom-and-bust is as much a phenomenon of American capitalism as of any other capitalist nation. But we Marxists take note of some important special, even if secondary, factors that have "temporarily" in the historical sense retarded the ideological development of the American workers. These factors have led the American workers to believe that they could resolve their economic and political problems



JOHN T. McMANUS

within the framework of the capitalist system.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, chairman of the Communist Party, has enumerated these six special factors in his work, "The History of the Communist Party":

1) Owing to lack of federal hangovers in the USA, the workers (although not the Negro people) won broader civil liberties than existed in Continental Europe. This was particularly true of voting rights.

2) The lack of uniformity in the composition of the American working-class. For generations American workers were divided, particularly in basic industry, by language, religious and other differences.

3) The existence of so-called "freeland" in the West for many decades virtually up to the close of the 19th century.

4) A certain class fluidity that obtained because of the swift development of industry and agriculture, with some workers actually acquiring property and moving into the ranks of the middle class and occasionally beyond.

5) The shortage of labor power in an expanding nation, "due to the unusually favorable conditions under which American capitalism has developed." This made it possible for some workers, particularly the skilled, to achieve wage rates considerably higher than those prevailing in other major capitalist countries.

6) The development of a large labor aristocracy to whom the employers conceded relatively high wages as a group as against the unskilled, the Negro workers and those in colonial lands. Along with this went the development of a large labor bureaucracy who repeated, in the main, the slogan of the employers.

But these special factors—which have either disappeared or are being sharply undermined—are not the sole reasons for the absence of a mass labor party in the U. S. There is also the deep-going sectarianism of the American Left shown again and again in the face of the real development of the American labor movement.

THIS SECTARIANISM on the American Left was criticized by Frederick Engels as far as back as the Henry George mayoralty campaign in New York in 1886. At that time Engels wrote to Mrs. Florence Kelley in New York some words that the Amer-



SIMON W. GERSON

ican Left ought to study over and over again.

"Our theory is not a dogma but the exposition of a process of evolution and that process involves successive phases. To expect that the Americans will start with the full consciousness of the theory worked out in older industrial countries is to expect the impossible. What the Germans ought to do is to act up to their own theory—if they understand it, as we did in 1845 and 1848—to go in for any real general working class movement, accept its faktische (actual) starting point as such and work gradually up to the theoretical level by pointing out how every mistake made, every reverse suffered, was a necessary consequence of mistaken theoretical orders in the original program."

"A million or two of workingmen's votes November for a bona fide workingmen's party is worth infinitely more than a hundred thousand votes for a doctrinally perfect platform." — Engels' words have deep meaning for all thoughtful workers today, when under new conditions, great new possibilities open up for independent political action by the workers and their allies with the ultimate objective of the establishment of a mass third party led by labor.

WHAT ARE the new possibilities for independent political action by labor and its allies?

There is a profound national debate developing over foreign policy. For the first time we see a group of Senators, however small, speaking in the opposition. On Korea and Indochina the country spoke up, and now is beginning to be heard from on Formosa.

On McCarthyism, on the security program, on the vile government informer system, there are stirrings.

On economic questions the labor movement shows an increasing unity in the struggle against the Eisenhower Cadillac Cabinet.

Among the Negro people and their allies there is a deep-going desire not only to implement the desegregation decision but to go beyond it to first-class citizenship in all fields.

These great stirrings are beginning to have their effect in the most important segment of our society—in the working-class and, especially, among the organized workers. That is the historic significance of Michael Quill's speech on political action.

It would be wrong to say the Quill expresses the dominant mood in labor's ranks, which has only in the last twenty years begun to shake off Sam Gompers' apolitical theories. Quill's speech at the CIO convention is the most advanced expression of a growing restiveness in the labor movement with the old parties.

QUILL'S SPEECH contains the basic, positive element of demanding increased political independence for labor. "If," he said, "we are not ready for a national labor party in this country, then we should at least give serious consideration to forming labor parties in the states throughout the country where it is possible for us to work with the existing Democratic Party."

Quill makes it clear that he is demanding a voice for labor in the choice of candidates and the character of the program that the Democratic Party, the party chiefly backed by the American workers. He emphasizes a series of issues—particularly economic questions, civil rights questions and the fight against McCarthyism. But it is significant that even his speech, the most advanced heard in recent years in the mainstream of organized labor, recognizes the fact that the American labor movement still regards the Democratic Party as its primary political vehicle as against the Republican Party.

That remains the sober fact that confronts progressives. Any serious proposal for a mass third party must take this stage of development into account in shaping policies, strategy and tactics.

It is precisely here that McManus' outlook goes wrong. It refuses to base itself on the actual development of labor in our nation and the actual relationship of class forces. It reflects the pressure of a middle class radicalism that is impatient with organized labor and that substitutes its own wishful thinking for the actual political facts of our day.

For if one is to estimate clearly the situation today one must analyze the rise and decline of the Progressive Party, which polled a tiny fraction of the total vote in 1948 and less than one-fifth of the vote polled by LaFollette as the Progressive candidate in 1924.

WHY DID THE P.P. fail despite a popular candidate and despite a certain valuable impact of the 1948 campaign?

Essentially because it was not based on organized labor. It did not develop the support of labor and the Negro people requisite for the formation of a stable third party in our time. Let us be perfectly frank about it, for both Communists and non-Communists made some serious mistakes. We communists stated self-critically in our 1952 resolution that in 1948 we overestimated the radicalization of the workers and underestimated the degree of influence over organized labor still enjoyed by the official labor leadership.

That is why we are so emphatic in declaring today that the struggle for a third party—and a struggle it will be—must have its basis primarily in the labor movement at the actual level at which the workers are prepared to begin.

(Continued tomorrow)

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GEORGE WASHINGTON AND—

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birthday finds our Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in Bangkok, Thailand.

In the spirit of the colonial revolution which Washington led, it would be timely for Dulles this day to hail the great revolutionary movements of Asia and pledge them the assistance of the great American Republic.

It happens, however, that this is far from Dulles' mind as he sits down at the Bangkok conference. The State Department pulled this conference together—despite the reluctance of its "allies"—in a futile but reckless effort to halt the tide of revolutionary liberation which is the mark of Asia today.

Instead of hailing Mao Tze-tung as the George Washington of China, Dulles steals Chinese territory and plays with fleets, ultimatums and atom bombs. Curiously, Great Britain, from whom George Washington had to fight for independence, today tries to exercise a restraining hand on the counter-revolutionaries in our capital.

The patriotic way to observe Washington's birthday, is to observe the rights, independence and territorial integrity of China and the other nations of Asia.

HOME-GROWN 'IRON GUARD'

THE OUTFIT calling itself "American Committee for Cultural Freedom," has sent an official commendation to the band of Romanian exiles who seized the embassy in Bern last week and murdered the embassy chauffeur.

A report on the CBS-TV newscast Monday night described the band and the kind of "cultural freedom" they were upholding. The CBS report said this gang had no connection with liberals or democrats, even by their definition of those words today. They were connected "with the fascist Iron Guard" CBS reported.

The names signed to the commendation sent to the Assassins were James T. Farrell and Norman Thomas.

It might be suggested that when Norman Thomas and James Farrell sent that message they didn't know who the band was. But every newspaper has already published the facts that the band had murdered the embassy chauffeur when he tried to come to the assistance of his wife who had been trussed up and flung to the floor by the fascists.

We think serious supporters of peace and cultural freedom will be able to draw the necessary conclusions about the above-mentioned committee.

Just saying you favor cultural freedom, for example, doesn't prove it. In this case it only proves that the group avowedly and unashamedly applauds murder as a method of political struggle.

WARREN SEES 'EROSION'

A NUMBER of persons in recent days have voiced publicly their concern over the deterioration of civil liberties. Ironically, the list includes some people who have been most prominent as destroyers of civil liberties in the name of fighting what they call "Communism."

Topping the list is no less a person than Chief Justice Earl Warren. In a speech in St. Louis Saturday, Warren observed that a process of "erosion" of civil liberties is taking place which he said is even more dangerous than a direct assault on civil liberties. He even suggested that were the Bill of Rights up for ratification today it would certainly be a "controversial" issue.

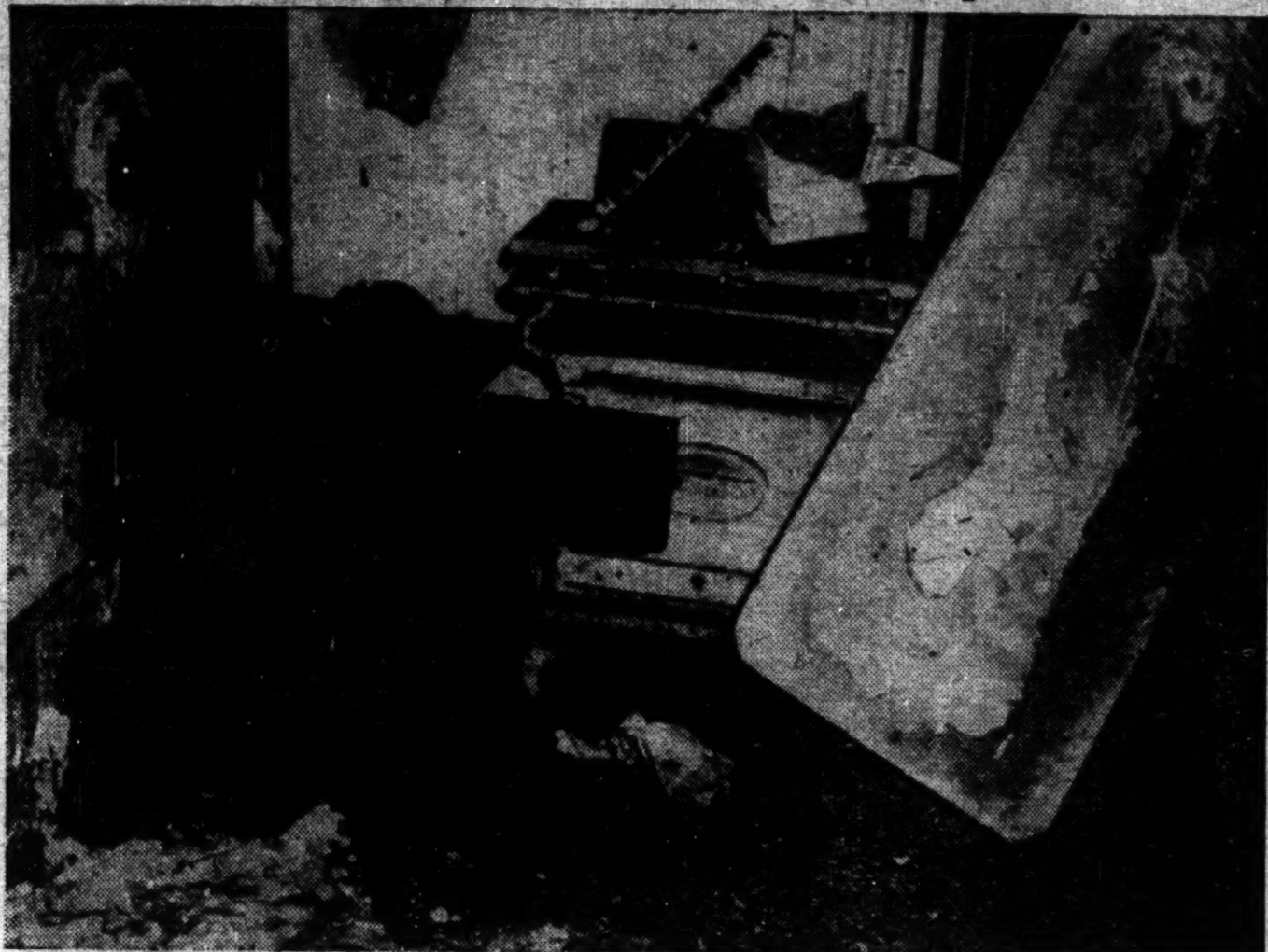
Even Harry P. Cain, now on the Subversive Activities Control Board, but as a Senator was a McCarthyite, says the pendulum "swung too far on the side of injustice."

That even these persons are becoming critical of the "security" program, shows how far the redbaiting hysteria has gone. The sentiments expressed by some of these persons would warrant more serious attention were they backed by deeds.

The same chief justice who only a few weeks ago refused even to grant a review of the conviction of 13 Communist leaders on Smith Act charges, now speaks of "erosion" of civil liberties. Might it not be also in place to speak of "erosion" in the High Court which has so sharply reversed its rulings of a decade or more back?

It was the Supreme Court's ruling in the first Smith Act case that provided the "legal" pattern for the erosive process the chief justice now complains of. A slight reform here and there on handling "security" cases, as the Justice Department now proposes to institute, will not arrest the erosion. A return by the Supreme Court to the Bill of Rights can.

Is This the Answer to a Tenant's Prayer?



THE AGE OF IRON was supposed to have ended thousands of years ago, but the Mayor of America's richest city proposed to solve the heater death problem with stoves that take us back to those harsh days. Below, our reporter describes her battle with a stove even more primitive than the one in this picture.

Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Dust;
If Oil Won't Kill, a Coal Stove Must

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Long before Mayor Wagner had idea of banning kerosene burners, I did what I presume many tenants will have to do come Jan. 1, 1957, the date he proposes for the ban. Since my landlord wouldn't I went out and bought a pot-belly stove for burning coal.

It was not easy to find, as cold weather was already here. After hearing its virtues praised—it had no crack—I'd been warned against cracks—I paid \$19.50 and my boy and I carted it home in pieces.

After we put it together we found we had to summon a plumber to install it. We had to go out and buy stovepipe such as he specified. We had to buy an asbestos mat be placed beneath it. We had to make sure the wall was fireproofed. Then I had to pay someone else to open and clean the chimney.

I laid in a supply of coal and kindling, then added charcoal on the advice of other tenants. You leave a note for the coal man around the corner on his tablet above his cellar dugout, and then you haunt the house waiting for him to arrive. Then you try to find a place to keep a second 50-lb. sack where you won't stumble over it.

A FINE ART

At first I was afraid to let it burn all night. Then I learned a few of the mysteries of coal stoves: how to bank it at night, shake down the ashes, build it up a bit without having to make a new fire in the morning, even keep it going all day. But it is a fine art to master, for one whose childhood was spent in the natural gas region of the southwest.

Fortunately we have many guests who spent their childhood in New York slums. They stand looking at the old iron stove with a nostalgic light in their eyes, and say, wonderingly, "I once lived in a place just like this. The same funny tub right by the sink, with the porcelain top, the only place to put things, so it gets so loaded that to take it off to take a bath becomes a real project."

Then they begin tinkering with the stove, and give advice. "It draws beautifully. But don't ever turn the damper all the way when you bank it—you know, coal gas, it's fatal." This was after I'd been using it for two years.

Oh, I keep learning. Only recently I learned about the little thing in front, which also is a damper. Then I learned that if

you don't want to make so much dust, when you empty the ashes from pail to sacks, you sprinkle water over the top. Helps the lungs, too.

MEMORIES

Guests who don't know coal stoves stand lost in admiration, too, before the jolly blaze. "What nice heat," they say. And, "There's something about looking at a nice fire which makes you reflective. You feel life is flowing by slowly, and you've lots of time."

Or, "Why, it's really warm in here, for a cold-water flat."

That's before they put their coats in bedroom to the rear—where on coldest nights I jump in between blankets clad in sweater and long wool pants. Or if they don't have to go to the windy, icy bathroom down the hall.

Thanks to my guests I finally have perfected my technique, so I now spend only about an extra hour, or 90 minutes at most, a day on my stove. It varies. Wind and other mysterious things affect

The night when the thermometer hit zero I got up in the early morning just to see how it was doing. It was still alive, and the kitchen and living room where my boy slept beneath only one extra coat seemed faintly warm. I shook down the ashes until my arm ached and little red coals began to fall, then added coal and went back to bed triumphantly.

THE FIRE'S OUT

At 7:30 I was still groping to shut off the alarm when I heard my son's disgusted accent. "Mal! The fire's out!"

A coal stove teaches you composure. I began shaking down ashes, plucking out the unburned top coals. But I had built a big fire. The process of letting out ashes and picking out good or half-burned coal took 23 minutes.

I laid the fire in the clean stove. "Now in a jiffy it will be warm," I said cheerfully. "If you'll just quit combing your hair over the sink and let me wash, I'll have breakfast going in a second." As I was leisurely having a second cup of coffee his school called. "We're sending your son home. We can't have children coming in late."

It was last year, when our gas pressure sank so low that I called Con Edison, that I really began to appreciate my coal stove. A cheery little mechanic came out, and in Con Edison's cheerful way, shut off the gas. The rest was up to our

landlord, he said—Con Edison made no repairs.

Other tenants were calling Con Edison, too. Half of us had no gas at all. How lucky I was to have my coal stove!

We began trying to find the landlord but he was as scarce as always between rent collections. So we began to call the Health Department and the Department of Housing and Buildings.

Because of all the calls there were quite a few inspectors coming and going. One nice friendly inspector revealed a lively interest, not in my gas but in my stove. I expected to hear another recital about how he used to empty ashes and build fires for his ma. But instead he questioned me closely about the stove. Was it mine, or the landlord's? Where did I get that pipe? A plumber prescribed it, and then went out and bought the extra curlicue piece, I said brightly.

The gas eventually was fixed, in the half-hearted way the landlord has his special plumber fix things, and I had forgotten the incident, when a pink notice arrived in my mail. This notice said I was wanted in Room So-and-So in the Municipal Building because I was guilty of a violation—a faulty stovepipe.

That was before Vito Marcantonio died, and I dropped around to his office on my way to the Municipal Building. "It is my stove," I told him. "What can they do to me?" Marc said not to give it a thought, no one would evict me, and to call him if there was any trouble.

At the Municipal Building I showed a man the slip. He scratched his head. He asked questions.

"Just go home and forget it," he said. "Now you don't have to go to court. Get your plumber back and have him check your pipe." He made some notations on the slip, then muttered tiredly, to himself: "He couldn't give the landlord a violation, oh, no, he had to give the tenant one."

I'm still learning new things about the stove. But I'll make the Mayor an offer. If he'll find me a steam-heated flat, reasonable, I'll give him the stove. He'd have almost a year in which to learn about coal stoves before the kerosene ban goes on. And in a modest way he could begin educating the tenement-dwellers, who according to the Times are "poorly educated, and as a result, careless of life, in how to use coal stoves."

The Big Business Raid on New Yorker's Pocketbook

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—Events in the past few days, both here and in New York City, continue to emphasize evidence of a giant big business offensive against the people, and against fulfillment of the pledges made by Harriman and Wagner. This campaign, organized by realty, insurance, utility and industrial lobbyists, and channeled through the Republican Party, has as its major goals these objectives:

- Crippling rent control with a "deadline" for complete decontrol by July 1957.

- Maintaining the Hughes-Brees Law and reinforcing the give-away unemployment and workmen's compensation tax program under Dewey.

- Blackjacking municipalities and counties into reducing the tax rate for industries by threatening to move out of the state. This also is coupled with demands, as in Yonkers and Amsterdam, by large corporations for tax rebates.

- Forcing both the Harriman and Wagner Administration to make underassessments an official policy to keep down realty taxes.

The drive, initiated statewide by the Associated Industries of New York, Inc., comprising more than 86 large companies, was carried into New York City last Tuesday by the Joint Conference for Better Government.

An indication of the kind of "better government" this organization would institute can be guessed by the spearhead of the city movement: Charles J. Mylod, vice-president of the Real Estate Board of New York; James J. Wilson, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Bush Terminal; Harol Riegelman, counsel to the Citizens Budget Commission; John T. Clancy, president of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, and Harold W. McGraw, chairman of the joint conference, who also heads the McGraw-Hill publishing firm.

At a meeting in the Statler Hotel they organized a pressure campaign to block Mayor Wagner's legislative fiscal program to raise the state constitutional limit on realty taxes from two and one-fourth to two and one-half percent.

The business spokesmen have learned since the elections which swept in Mayor Wagner and Gov. Harriman. They do not, as in previous years, talk "selfishly" about their "own interests." No, now they say that "the public, not just big business and financial houses," are the "real targets" of Mayor Wagner's proposal to increase basic taxes on property and hike the gross business receipts and financial levy.

The joint conference program

calls for "neighborhood meetings" and public protest letter campaign. These are new devices by big business to give a "people's" coloration to their higher profits-lower taxes strategy.

It was no accident that the New York City drive and the report by the Joint Legislative Committee on Commerce and Economic Development came on the same day. The Legislative Committee consisted of four Republicans and two Democrats and is chaired by Sen. Thomas F. Campbell, Schenectady Republican.

In its annual report the committee contended that city taxes,

high rents, and workmen's compensation costs were some of the reasons given by 52 concerns that moved out of New York City during 1952 and 1953. To check this emigration the committee proposed creation of a State Business Development Corporation which would pool the resources of loan companies and banks to underwrite costs of "hard-pressed" business that might be thinking of moving out of the state.

The Legislative Committee hopes to use this private financing plan to block controls over labor policies and force tax concessions to industry.



GOVERNOR HARRIMAN



MAYOR WAGNER

Louise Gilbert's 'Sedition' Trial Next Monday

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Louise Gilbert, social worker long active in interracial work here, is scheduled to go on trial next Monday on charges of "sedition" and "conspiracy to promote Communism" for her activities in defense of Andrew Wade, Negro resident whose home was bombed last year.

A member of the Church of Brethren, Miss Gilbert learned of the bombing while at a social work conference in New York last May. On her return here, she helped write a letter in defense of the Wade family which was circulated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. She was indicted Oct. 1, 1954, along with six others, and is free on \$10,000 bail.

Carl Braden, first of the seven convicted in the frameup, is serving a 15-year sentence. Forty thousand dollars bail has been set for his release while appealing the conviction.

Banquet Will Honor Schappes

Morris U. Schappes, American Jewish historian, will be honored for his contribution to the study of American Jewish history and to the Jewish Tercentenary at a banquet at the Great Northern Hotel on Sunday afternoon, March 6.

Sponsor of the banquet is the monthly Jewish Life, which Schappes has served as editorial board member since its founding in the fall of 1948.

Philip Foner, editor of the recently issued collected works of Frederick Douglass, will be master

of ceremonies. Speakers will be June Gordon, head of the Emma Lazarus women's clubs; Cyril Graze, former teacher; Louis Harap, managing editor of Jewish Life; Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit; Godaliah Sandler, Jewish community leader, and Doxey A. Wilkerson, Negro educator and director of faculty and curriculum of Jefferson School.

Nadyne Brewer will sing.

Tickets are available at the Jewish Life office, 22 East 17 St.

SAVE THE WORLD FROM A-BOMB, CLERIC URGES

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 21.—A prominent Berkeley minister declares, "... if we are to survive as a human family, we now need a large, unifying concept."

Dr. F. Marlon Smith of the Trinity Methodist Church declared in a sermon published by the Berkeley Gazette as the sermon of the week:

"Color, class and nation are concepts too small to unite man for a world order and a just and durable peace. We must now lay hold upon a faith that will enable us to think in world terms, to work for world good economically, socially and to live in the world as a brother."

Dr. Smith explained he was carrying out the request of the Council of Bishops of the Metho-

dist Church, to preach sermons during February on peace, the United Nations and disarmament. This is being done under the title of a Crusade for World Order. Dr. Smith chose as his theme "Which Way to Peace?"

He spoke of "... a strong and real alternative to atomic war, or the threat of war."

"We can still create the kind of peace that adds to the design of freedom for all men everywhere."

"The dynamic alternative must begin with the recognition that the fully national and selfish state is the fuse of the hydrogen bomb. The fuse can be abolished not by abolishing the nation, but by relating each nation to the other under a system of law though there than conflict."

Negro Leader Hits Aid By Court to Brutal Cops

NEWARK, Feb. 21.—"My conviction will be considered a green light by all nightstick wielding policemen, especially in the Negro community," said Edward Taylor, director of organization of the New Jersey Negro Labor Council.

Taylor, who was convicted by magistrate Pine of interference with the police; use of loud and abusive language and assault and battery against policeman DiOrio, was found guilty by County Judge

Waugh on appeal from the lower court decision. Neither trial was a jury trial.

While under arrest Taylor was beaten by the arresting officers—Ferranti and DiOrio—and sustained a broken nose, swollen eye, bruised lips, bruises of the shoulder, back and chest.

"My conviction," said Taylor, "leaves unchecked the brutal treatment meted out to the Negro people for years by the Newark police. My innocence is obvious to all who would see. The charges by the police against me were made two weeks after I preferred charges of atrocious assault and battery against the police. The police rigged the charge of assault and battery against me as a defense for my charges against them. It is therefore fantastic that Judge Waugh could find that such policemen have the hall-mark of candor and truth in their make-up."

Taylor announced that he intends to appeal the decision.

"I wish to thank the many friends for their support," he said, "and call upon them to continue their efforts against police brutality and to make my appeal possible."

Assets of Nation's Farmers Show Decline of 8% Since January, 1952

SANTA CLARA, Cal., Feb. 21.—California farmers face "another trying year of acreage cuts, crop shifts, cost-price squeeze and still lower net returns after four years of falling incomes," The California Farm Reporter predicted.

The monthly organ of the California Farm Research and Legislative Committee notes in its February edition that the value of assets owned by farmers nationally is down eight percent since January 1952.

"This represents an average loss of \$2,655 per farm for the nation's 5.5 million farmers," the paper noted this picture "does not support Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson's rosy prediction that farmers now stand on the threshold of a year of tremendous opportunity" as a result of the new flexible price support law.

Nationally estimated net farm income was down six percent in 1954.

"Despite a record tonnage of crops, California's 1954 gross farm income is estimated to be under \$2.5 billion, down more than \$100 million from 1953," The Farm Reporter said.

"Most of this drop is due to low prices for dairy, livestock and poultry products."

The paper predicted "California farmers will suffer even greater income decline in 1955 due to a 10 percent cut in sugar beet acreage, an additional 15 percent cut in cotton acreage, and a 24.7 percent cut

in rice acreage if farmers vote to retain 90 percent price supports."

The publication noted that as acreage and price support cuts go into effect farmers are forced to produce more to maintain income.

"Last year's cotton acreage cut of 36 percent reduced California production only 18 percent because per acre yield went up 24 percent."

Lower price support for milk, the paper said, has not cut production as Benson predicted.

National production in November 1954 was 10 percent above the 10-year average. Production per cow was up 12 percent. California dairymen increased Grade A production 2.7 percent and Grade B production 6.7 percent in September 1954 over September 1953.

Meanwhile, marketing charges to the farmer were going up.

"The farmer's share of the consumer dollar is now 43 cents, lowest since the 1935-39 average of 40 cents."

Meanwhile food industry profits continue to mount.

"The Administration," The Farm Reporter charges, "hides the excessive share taken by processors and distributors by reporting profit as percentage of stockholders equity."

Calculated by "even this misleading method," the paper says, the net profit after taxes for 1953 for 48 leading food processing concerns was 9.1 percent.

"High prices and profits restrict

the domestic market for farm products. It is more profitable for the monopolies to sell less food at high prices and not let the American people consume the abundance they can produce."

As a result, surpluses grow. The government-held stocks now approach \$8 billion.

"Benson blames the farmers, not the monopolies. He says they produce too much. The Benson-Eisenhower farm policy is to help the food monopolies to lower farm prices and to squeeze out the smaller producers."

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on the death of her
FATHER-IN-LAW

—New York State
Communist Party

We Mourn the Loss
Of Our Old Time Friend
From Williamsburg
FRANK

—New York State
Communist Party

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Behind Musicians' Protest Against U.S. Tour of Berlin Philharmonic

It is good news that some 750 members of AFL Local 802, American Federation of Musicians are protesting the coming appearances of the Nazi-led Berlin Philharmonic orchestra in New York.

The musicians charged that the conductor, Herbert von Karajan, as well as the orchestra manager, Gerhart von Westernman, were active Nazi party members who "bear responsibility for the death and exile of countless musicians from Hitler Germany."

Their petition to the union's executive board asking them to "act to prevent" their performances at Carnegie Hall on March 1, March 30 and April 1 did not name any of the musicians who were killed or driven out of Germany by the Hitler terror but the union musicians must have been thinking of such men as Bruno Walter who was prohibited from conducting when the Nazis came to power in 1933 because he was Jewish. His place was taken by one Herr Fushel, official musician to the Hitler gang. He was commander of a large brassband—the spittin' image of Otto Schminck, the unknown musician in Reuben Shipp's radio satire "The Investigator" who took over the arts and sciences when Chopin was deported "down there" for writing the "Revolutionary Etude."

Or perhaps the protesting musicians of Local 802 had in mind the case of the late German pianist Arthur Schnabel who was known all over the world for his magnificent playing of the great music composed for the piano. Schnabel conducted an advanced class for piano music at the Berlin Academy of Music before he was thrown out because he was a Jew along with two of his colleagues—Emanuel Feuermann, Germany's finest cellist and Leonid Kreutzer, pianist and teacher.

Was there a single noted German musician or composer who was not a victim of the Nazi campaign against "un-German" music? The famous violinist Carl Flesch, whose playing I had admired as a violin student in the early 1920s in Philadelphia, was dismissed by the Hitlerites because he was Jewish. The well known pianist Bruno Eisner and conductors Fritz Stiedry and Gustav Brecher were fired for the same reason. "Hardly a single one of the modern German composers" remained with the Nazis said the Brown Book of the Hitler Terror published in 1933. Arnold Schoenberg whose politics were on the conservative side was driven out of his post at the Academy of Music when he refused to write music to Goebbels' order. Kurt Weill, author of The Threepenny Opera and Hans Eisler who gave the pre-Hitler German workingclass choral pieces and popular fighting songs which were sung in meetings and on the streets were driven out of Germany.

The Berlin Philharmonic, then conducted by von Karajan's predecessor Wilhelm Furtwangler, boycotted and suppressed the work of Germany's finest composers. Mendelssohn's music was eliminated from the repertoire of the Hitler orchestra. Handel's oratorio Judas Maccabeus was revised in accordance with "Nazi ideals." The crimes committed by this Nazi-managed orchestra are endless. The 750 protesting musicians of Local 802 were well aware of the Berlin orchestra's notorious reputation when they signed the petition against their performing at Carnegie Hall.

What music lover knowing the history of that outfit could sit through a concert of great music conducted by von Karajan, "a dark and dapper little Austrian with relentless ambition, a Nazi before the Anschluss?"

The union musicians also protested the "United States Government subsidy of this orchestra while American orchestras are denied such support."

In reply to this last charge Columbia Artists Management which is handling the tour said it was being financed entirely by the German government. But the German government has been receiving "Marshall Plan" funds for this purpose.

But the union musicians were not speaking of the financing of just this one tour. They are protesting the use of American taxpayers money to subsidize an orchestra that played before Hitler and was sponsored by a regime which murdered tens of millions of people including six million Jews and resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers.

The musicians stressed the point that such subsidies are denied American orchestras.

We can understand their feelings in the matter. We know what the country's musicians are up against.

No less an authority than Henry Kaiser, counsel for the musicians union stated not long ago that only about 72,000 of the 250,000 professional musicians in our land earn a major part of their livelihood from music. The other 175,000 are forced to supplement their income by other means in order to exist.

Kaiser pointed out that the 32 major symphony orchestras now employ less than 3,000 musicians and that the average income of most of them is less than \$2,000 a year.

Leopold Stokowski, the famous conductor, also noted recently that behind the scenes in our great orchestras conditions are so bad that many members of symphonies are unable to support their families all year round from music.

Federal grants to the arts is the solution favored by the musicians union. But Washington ignore their appeals, preferring to keep alive an orchestra like the Berlin Philharmonic.

It is inconceivable that its tour of American cities was planned without consultation and encouragement from the State Department. It is obviously a political maneuver connected with the revival of the Nazi war machine.

Now that 750 union musicians have protested the orchestra's appearances here, when are we going to hear from Lily Pons, Arthur Rubinstein, Gregor Piatigorsky, Isaac Stern, Alexander Brailovsky, Vladimir Horowitz and all the other top soloists who a few years ago prevented, by their protests, the coming over of Wilhelm Furtwangler to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, Sports (2) 6 p.m.
Movie: Late Extra (British) (2)
6:15 James Mason, Alastair Sim
Douglas Edwards—news (2) 7:30
Movie: So This is New York (9)
7:30

Life With Father (2) 8
Milton Berle (4) 8
University—education series (13)

8 Halls of Ivy—Ronald Colman
(2) 8:30
Studio 57 (5) 8:30. Medical story



College Basketball: St. Francis-Seton Hall (13) 8:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9
Pro Basketball: Knicks-Phila (11)

9 Red Skelton (2) 9:30
Play: Stephen Crane's 'Blue Hotel' (2) 10

See It Now—Ed Murrow (2) 10:30
Ernie Kovacs (5) 10:30
Movie: Tulsa (2) 11:15. Melodrama set in Oklahoma

Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1
RADIO

News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6 p.m.
John Vandercoow, news WABC 7

Pro Basketball: Syracuse-Boston; Knicks-Phila 1 WMGM 7:30
Edward Murrow WCBS 7:45
Suspense WCBS 8

Cherubini's Symphony in D WQXR 8 to 9
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25
American Music Festival—closing concert WNYC 8:30-9:55
Dragnet WRCA 8:30

Concerto for Jazz Band & Symphony Orchestra WQXR 10-11
Mozart Mass in C Minor—excerpts WEVD Midnight

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.

Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.

Cinerama Holiday at Warner Theatre.

Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.

Eisenstein's 'Ten Days' and Pudovkin's 'End of St. Petersburg,' 55th St.

Hunters of the Deep, Loew's Theatres.

Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.

Inspector Calls and Heart of Matter (British) Art Theatre.

All Quiet on Western Front (revival), Fifth Ave.

Variety Artists (Soviet), Stanley.

Mutiny on Bounty, Fifth Ave Cinema and Beverly. (Revival)

Star Is Born, Beacon, Through March 1.

Mr. Hulot's Holiday (French) Thalia, Through Thursday.

DRAMA

The Crucible by Arthur Miller, Hudson Community Players, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat.

Wedding Breakfast, 48th St. Theatre

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden

Three Steps Forward, Ring Theatre, 28th St., 9th Ave., church on SE Corner. Fri-Sat-Sun.

Plain and Fancy, Mark Hellinger.

Kismet, Ziegfeld

O'Casey's 'Juno and Paycock' Opens Tonight at 'Mews'

Sean O'Casey's noted drama, 'Juno and the Paycock' opens tonight (Tuesday) at the Greenwich Mews Theatre. The cast includes Virginia Downing, Howard Wierum, Miriam Craig, John Leighton,

On Washington's 223d Birthday

His Name Made Kings And Tyrants Tremble

By BEN LEVINE

George Washington was not only the first President of our nation. He was also the first President of the first modern bourgeois republic. He was the symbol, wherever merchants and industrialists led a people's revolution against the feudal classes—in France, in Germany, in Spain, in South America, of the New World that was being born in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Monarchs everywhere on their shaky thrones trembled at the name of Washington.

Poets and statesmen sang glowing praises to him.

Washington's name, wrote Byron, will be "a watchword till the future shall be free."

Guizot, minister to the French "bourgeois monarch," King Louis Philippe, called Washington "that great light to which men so willingly trust their fate." But at the "reform banquets" which culminated, on Washington's birthday of 1848, in the street fighting out of which grew the revolution that swept out Guizot and Louis Philippe, there were men who drank toasts to George Washington, the republican enemy of kings and tyrants.

Washington gave the world the classic model of military tactics of a colonial people against professional troops. Napoleon, the military genius, said in 1799:

"It will always be well with Washington. He is the greatest of men, and he will be venerated by mankind when my fame shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions."

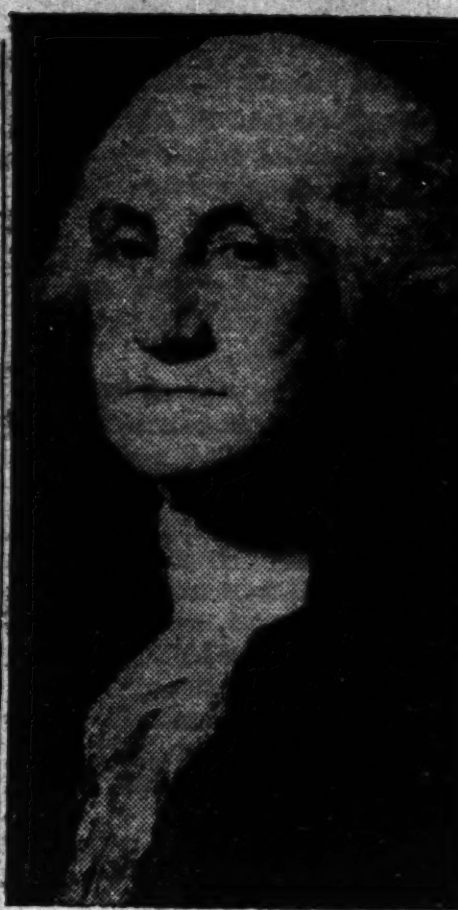
Washington also inspired the world by the political steadfastness with which he fought for independence once he had made his choice. It was a hard choice for one who was a slave-holding planter, a land speculator and an industrialist. But having made it, he went along with every democratic measures necessary to victory.

How far Washington was swept by the spirit of democracy can be seen in the Thomas Muir case, in 1793, when the French revolution was at its height. In that case, Muir, a Scottish subject, was tried for sedition because a copy of Tom Paine's "Rights of Man" was found in his coat pocket. The year before a most peculiar trial had been held in London. The only defendants at the London trial were books. Their author, Tom Paine, had with the help of William Blake fled to France. And so it was the books that were put in the dock. It was books that were found guilty. Then came raids on booksellers and readers. Muir, one of the victims, was sentenced to 14 years transportation (deportation).

But the ship carrying Muir to Australia was captured by a privateer and Muir was brought to America. And George Washington, then President of the United States, was among those who subscribed to the fund outfitting the privateer.

This incident shows how far from his early aristocratic and slave-holding traditions Washington could go in the measures he thought necessary for an independent nation. But indomitable as he was in the fight for independence of his class from British tyranny, he was equally indomitable against the small farmers and artisans and the Negro people who sought to push the revolution fur-

Helen Martin, Clark Morgan Anne Fielding, Charles Harrigan, James McMahon, Edmund Williams, Howard Augusta and Jacqueline Barnes. The production was directed by Frank Silvera. Performances will be held at 8:40 nightly except Mondays and Fridays.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

ther against the American ruling classes.

A study of Washington's attitude to the Negro people will help to give an all-sided picture of his greatness and his class limitations.

In October 1775, Washington opposed enlistment of Negroes, free or slave. On Dec. 31, 1775, he indicated a change of mind, because of the news that the British were recruiting Negro soldiers. By 1778, the spirit and heroic conduct of Negro troops made Washington even more receptive to their use, and in that year a Negro battalion was raised in Rhode Island, but, in the South, Washington would not let Negroes bear arms but was for employing them only in the supply service.

When the Constitution was adopted Washington went along with the compromise that perpetuated slavery.

While he was President and to the end of his life, Washington used slaves to work on his property, and his will disposes of 1,700 slaves.

When Lafayette proposed to Washington to buy an estate on which to try the experiment of freeing Negroes, Washington answered that the plan "expresses a noble generous proof of your humanity," but he concluded: "To set the slaves at float at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief, but by degrees it certainly might, and assuredly ought to be effected."

Washington, writes Walter H. Mazyck, in his book, "George Washington and the Negro," was "capable of wishing, but quite as incapable of fighting for abolition."

History's verdict on Washington must then be that he was a symbol of the greatness of the bourgeois revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, and of their limitations. A military genius, he devoted himself to the pursuit of peace when peace was in the interest of our nation. His warning in his "Farewell Address" against "foreign entanglements" is famous.

The world reputation of Washington did much to build up for our country that reserve of good will that Wendell Willkie used to talk about. The Truman Doctrine and the present Eisenhower policy have done much to sacrifice this reserve for the benefit of Wall Street's imperialist drive.

When once kings and tyrants trembled at the name of Washington, they now, on their shaky seats in Greece, in Spain, in Formosa, turn with hope to the city that bears his name.

It is the task of the American people to make the name of Washington once more what Byron called it: "A watchword till the future shall be free."

Must Teachers Be Stoolies? Liberties Body Says 'No'

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday declared its opposition to a proposal before the Board of Education to require teachers to inform on other teachers in legislative investigations of alleged "Communist associations." The board has scheduled a hearing on the proposal Thursday at its Livingston St., Brooklyn headquarters.

The ACLU view was contained in an expansion of its 1952 statement on "Academic Freedom and Academic Responsibility."

Commenting on the informer issue, the ACLU statement said:

"A teacher asked about another teacher's views and associations should distinguish among the decisions to be made. He may be required to decide in terms of legal position as a witness, and on this point he should have legal advice. He may wish to decide by reference to his personal moral code and conscience. He must decide in terms of academic freedom because he is a teacher."

"The ACLU position is this: Questions about another teacher's views and associations are always to be considered improper because they immediately subvert that sense of freedom which is the life center of academic process."

The problem has arisen of several who, having refused to testify about activities of other teachers, are facing suspension and trial on charges of insubordination. The Board of Education is reported divided on the issue.

In 1952 the ACLU stated it opposed "any ban or regulation which would prohibit the educational employment of any person solely because of his personal views or associations." This meant, said the ACLU, that a person should not be barred as a teacher because of Communist views. The expanded statement of the ACLU said a teacher should not be banned without "substantial evidence of perversion of the academic process."

ILLINOIS SENATE VOTES ON BROYLES BILL NEXT WEEK

By CARL HIRSCH

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 17.—After encountering mass opposition on the first test, the new versions of the fascist-like Broyles Bills have now been sent to the floor of the Illinois Senate.

In a Senate committee hearing earlier this week, opposition expressed by representatives of such organizations as the state CIO, the American Jewish Congress, the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Professors, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Illinois Conference of Methodist Churches.

The so-called "membership" bill was reported out by a committee vote of eight-to-seven. This bill provides a five-year prison term for members of progressive organizations, including 269 organization appearing on the Attorney General list, which are named in the bill.

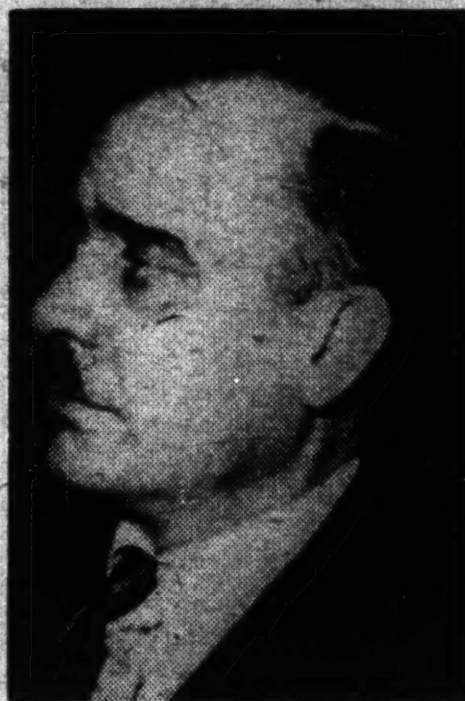
Another Broyles bill requiring a loyalty oath of all public workers was also reported favorably by 9 to 6.

Both bills will come up next week for state Senate action. If passed they will go to the House. The Broyles bills this year are more repressive than similar bills stopped in the last three sessions of the Illinois Legislature.

Even the chairman of the Senate committee, Sen. David Davis, a Republican known to favor the measures, voted that the sweeping membership bill not be sent to the floor of the Senate. At the close of the hearing, he said that he could see himself becoming a victim of the bill because he has given money to many organizations and causes.

In a stormy incident at the hearing, Sen. Paul Broyles tried to stop John T. Bernard, Civil Rights Congress state chairman, from speaking.

Broyles' gag motion was defeated in a committee vote.



JOHN T. BERNARD

Bernard declared the Broyles bills are bills of attainder which would condemn thousands of people to prison without cause. When Bernard finished, Sen. Broyles shouted at him "when these bills are passed, you'll go to jail."

Edgar Bernhart, ACLU spokesman, said the Broyles bills would put the state in "a mental strait-jacket."

James Glassner, American Jewish Congress, asserted that instead of a giving in to hysteria, "this Legislature should lean over backwards to protect constitutional rights."

Robert Ballard, state CIO representative, asked the legislators to "defeat these bills as soon as possible and get on to legislation to improve the conditions of the people of this state."

A Negro women leader from Chicago's South Side, Mrs. Arlene Ward, charged that the Broyles bills are "designed to hinder the uphill struggle of the Negro people for equal rights."

CIO FURNITURE UNION ENDORSES MERGER PACT

The general executive board of the CIO United Furniture Workers meeting in New York this weekend has voted to endorse the AFL-CIO merger agreement. The board instructed Morris Pizer, the union's president and its representative on the CIO executive board to vote in favor of ratification.

"We are supporting the program so ably carried through by CIO president Walter P. Reuther," Pizer said, "because the agreement,

produced as a result, is an honorable one thoroughly safeguarding the rights of all unions that will become affiliates of the merged organization."

NAACP Magazine Raps Evictions In South Africa

Forced removal of Negro families from their homes in Sophiatown, Johannesburg, South Africa, is assailed in The Crisis magazine, official journal of the NAACP.

"These 60,000 Negroes, many of whom have lived in Sophiatown for over 50 years," said a Crisis editorial, "are being evicted from the land which the government permitted them to buy years ago, but now that the whites want it they must move on like so many tagged sheep."

Other editorials in the March issue of The Crisis call for vigilance on the part of NAACP members "to see to it that pending federal school construction legislation contains provisions which will make it impossible for state or school districts to evade the May 17 Supreme Court public school ruling," and suggests that advocates of racial segregation stop trying "to alert their customers with the same bugaboo of 'inter-racial sex'."

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Press Alibis and American Sportsmanship

THE STORIES from Moscow about the world speed skating championship make good reading in February of 1955 because three Americans were competing, first American athletes to ever compete in the Soviet Union, and our flag was hoisted with the others over Dynamo Stadium and the spirit of such an event is inescapably one of the good sense of peace and friendly competitive relations.

This is so despite the fact that when the competition began, the stories were marred by what sounded like a compulsion to alibi because the Americans did not win. The A. P. story mumbled "Werket was handicapped somewhat by a slightly damaged skate blade," and said McDermott got off to a poor start because of the way On Your Mark, Ready and Go were said. The U.P. led off its story like this: "Superlative performances in wretched weather put Russia, Norway and Finland into the forefront of the two-day World Speed Skating Championships today while the three Americans dropped out of contention as their coach declared they became involved with 'too much sightseeing'."

I find it embarrassing as an American to read such stuff, and you can be absolutely certain Werkert, McDermott and Henry, our three competitors, would too. This bush league whining never comes from the athletes. It comes from present day journalism slavishly trying to tailor everything to the State Department line of perpetual hostility and nagging and no-good-can-come-of-meeting-and-mixing, etc., etc.

The undignified alibiing is not only in excruciatingly bad taste, but it also happens to be exceedingly far fetched and just plumb silly, because we are simply not in the same league with the Soviet Union, Finland, Norway and Sweden in speed skating. So what? Our swimmers and divers, to name something offhand, are well out in front of theirs, but they do the best they can and hope to close the gap and that's the way our speed skaters undoubtedly feel.

It is as though our newspapers don't know how to report us LOSING anything. If unchallenged, this will increasingly present a picture to the rest of the world of America as a swell headed sore loser. America is composed of many elements of all kinds, goodness knows, but its young athletes are NOT swell headed sore losers bereft of elementary sportsmanship and grace.

PERHAPS THE LOW POINT of this kind of cold war journalism on the sports front was plumbed by Life Magazine when it wrote an editorial entitled "One Red Challenge We Should Not Meet," an article glumly saying we didn't stand a chance against the Russians in the '56 Olympics and proposing the soaring credo "We say to hell with it." (As pointed out in this paper, Life thought it wiser to pull this monstrosity from its overseas edition—as if people from other lands who are in the U. S. can't read.)

I have chatted with quite a few American athletes who took part in the '52 Olympics and have never found a single one who shares this defeatist, spoil sport attitude. (Neither, it should be noted, does Avery Brundage, Olympic Committee head from way back). Neither do they think we must inevitably lose out in the unofficial point score, nor do they go along with the shameful philosophy of "if we can't win let's not play." You have no idea how alien and distasteful this sort of thing is to men like Mathias, Richards, O'Brien, Dillard, Whitfield et al.

What this editorial office attitude is doing to our traditional values was illustrated recently in an article in "Sports Illustrated," the generally interesting weekly, about the rifle shooting competition at Caracas, Venezuela won by the Soviet team. The unhappy article groused and whined and even tried to look for the reason in the kind of clothes the Russians wore.

This week's issue of S. I. contains some letters of reaction to this article. There is one by a W. E. MacDonald of Saint John, N. B., Canada which indicates non-U. S. reaction. We asked for it and we got it:

"Sirs: First, let me congratulate you on publishing the best sports magazine in the country. But, why all this crying about the bad old Russians beating the poor old U. S. A. at shooting, weight lifting and the next Olympics? It seems to me that it is not so long ago that the poor old U. S. A. was bragging about beating everybody else in Olympic games and other sports events. Now you must take a little of your own medicine. . . ."

BUT THE LETTER in S. I. I REALLY like is one by an American, and at the risk of sounding like something or other, I would like to add it is a real refreshing American letter.

"Sirs: I was particularly interested in the Jan. 31 article misnamed 'How Russia Outshoots Us.' It was a very informative article but really didn't tell us how they did outshoot us. They beat us with training and know how. They beat us at a match that was termed 'something we know about.' They used American pistols and ammunition and did it. I wonder how many of them shot an American pistol before that meet? Yet they beat us at our specialty and with our equipment at that. They just knew how to stay cool and shoot. Give a little credit where credit is due instead of making such silly excuses for our defeat. It's worse to be a poor loser and make absurd excuses.

"Another thing that thoroughly irks me is the defeatist attitude that was shown in the article. Twice in fact. You state that Russia boasts a victory in the Olympics, and say that they probably will beat us on the theory that 'we can't shoot.' That is about as absurd as Wes Santee admitting that he can't run the mile under four minutes. What American shooters need is some real American confidence.

"It's not the fancy firearms or special 'clothing'; it's merely a matter of determination, and, remember, the Russians only have two hands and put their pants on one leg at a time.—GEORGE E. STOCKING, Whitefish, Mont."

All right! Let's have some real American confidence instead of the wretchedly un-American moaning and alibiing and giving up and lack of sportsmanship when others do excel us in some areas.

Anyhow I see in Monday's AP story in the Herald Tribune "The Americans said they were well treated by the Russians and were happy to be the first United States athletes to compete in the Soviet Union."

That, of course, is the real story anyhow!

The Malenkov Resignation—

What Is Its Meaning?

DAVE GOLDWAY

Speaker

THURS., FEB. 24
8:30 P.M.

Harry Meloff Center
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What's On?

ATTENTION GARMENT WORKERS:
Forum on Negro History Week postponed
due to pending strike situation. New date:
Wed., March 2 at 6:30 p.m. Speaker: Ber-
nard Burton on "Labor and the Fight for
Negro Rights." Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41
St., N.Y.C. Adm. 45c.

